

**Arizona Department of Education  
2006 School Health Profiles Report  
Summary of Principal and Lead Health Education Teacher Survey Results**

	<b>Percent</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interval</b>
<b>HEALTH EDUCATION</b>		
Among schools that require health education, percent that require 2 or more health education courses	29	24 - 35
Percent of schools that have a health education coordinator	22	17 - 26
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher had professional preparation in health education or in health and physical education combined	21	17 - 25
<b>PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY</b>		
Among schools that require physical education, percent that require 2 or more PE courses	54	48 - 59
Among schools that require a physical education course, percent of schools where students can not be exempted from taking a required physical education course for one grading period or longer*	60	55 - 65
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught 13 physical activity topics	47	40 - 54
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught about developing an individualized physical activity plan	65	58 - 72
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher received staff development during the past 2 years on physical activity and fitness	40	35 - 44
Percent of schools that offer opportunities for students to participate in intramural activities or physical activity clubs	71	68 - 75
Among schools that offer intramural activities or physical activity clubs, percent that provide transportation home for students who participate in after-school intramural activities or physical activity clubs	52	47 - 57

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<b>NUTRITION AND FOOD SERVICE</b>		
Among schools that serve lunch to students, percent that allow students 20 or more minutes to eat lunch once they are seated	81	77 - 84
Among schools in which students can buy snack foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar, percent in which fruits or vegetables are available for purchase	37	31 - 42
Among schools in which students can buy snack foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar, percent in which 100% fruit juice or vegetable juice is available for purchase	66	61 - 71
Among schools in which students can buy snack foods or beverages from vending machines or at the school store, canteen, or snack bar, percent in which bottled water is available for purchase	94	92 - 97
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught 14 nutrition and dietary behavior topics	53	46 - 61
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher received staff development during the past 2 years on nutrition and dietary behavior	30	26 - 35
<b>HEALTH SERVICES</b>		
Percent of schools that provide standard health services to students	67	63 - 71
Percent of schools that provide identification or school-based management of chronic health conditions, such as asthma or diabetes	71	67 - 75
Percent of schools that provide identification or school-based management of acute illness	60	56 - 64
Percent of schools that provide immunizations to students	51	47 - 56
Percent of schools that provide assistance with enrolling in Medicaid or SCHIP (State Children's Insurance Program)	47	42 - 52
Percent of schools that provide an Asthma Action Plan (or Individualized Health Plan) for all students with asthma	50	46 - 54
Percent of schools that permit students to carry and self-administer a prescription quick-relief inhaler, an epinephrine auto-injector, and insulin or other injected medications	17	14 - 20

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<b>HIV, STD, AND PREGNANCY PREVENTION</b>		
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught abstinence as the most effective method to avoid pregnancy, HIV, and STDs	71	65 - 78
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught how to correctly use a condom	21	15 - 27
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught 11 HIV topics	27	20 - 34
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher received staff development during the past 2 years on HIV prevention	32	28 - 37
Percent of schools with a policy on students and/or staff who have HIV infection or AIDS	42	37 - 46
<b>TOBACCO USE PREVENTION</b>		
Percent of schools that have a tobacco-free environment**	60	55 - 64
Percent of schools that post signs marking a tobacco-free school zone	83	80 - 87
Percent of schools that provide referrals to tobacco cessation programs for faculty and staff	22	18 - 26
Percent of schools that prohibit all tobacco advertising***	89	86 - 91
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that taught 16 tobacco-use prevention topics	53	46 - 60
Percent of schools in which the lead health education teacher received staff development during the past 2 years on tobacco-use prevention	38	33 - 43

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<b>UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES AND VIOLENCE</b>		
Percent of schools that maintain a closed campus where students are not allowed to leave school during the school day, including during lunchtime	87	84 - 89
Percent of schools that use staff or adult volunteers to monitor school halls during and between classes	90	88 - 93
Percent of schools that require students to wear school uniforms	30	26 - 34
Percent of schools that require students to wear identification badges	13	11 - 16
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that tried to increase student knowledge on injury prevention and safety	77	71 - 83
Among schools that require a health education course, percent that tried to increase student knowledge on violence prevention	87	82 - 92
<b>SCHOOL HEALTH COLLABORATION</b>		
Percent of schools that have a school health council, committee, or team that offers guidance on development of policies or coordinates activities on health topics	36	31 - 40
Percent of schools that ever used the School Health Index to assess health and safety policies and programs	14	11 - 17

\*Students cannot be exempted for enrollment in other courses (e.g., math or science); participation in school sports, other school activities (e.g., ROTC, band, or chorus), community sports activities, vocational training, or community service activities; or a high physical fitness competency test score.

\*\*A tobacco-free environment prohibits all tobacco use by students, school staff members, and visitors in school buildings, on school property, in school buses or other vehicles used to transport students, and at off-campus school-sponsored events.

\*\*\*Prohibits all tobacco advertising in school buildings; on school grounds including on the outside of the school building, on playing fields, or other areas of the campus; on school buses or other vehicles, in school publications, and through sponsorship of school events, and prohibits students from wearing tobacco brand-name apparel or carrying merchandise with tobacco company names, logos, or cartoon characters on it.